

WASHINGTON.
"LIBERTY AND UNION, NOW AND FOREVER, ONE AND INSEPARABLE."
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1863.
THE EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

We have already placed before our readers the circular letter addressed by the Emperor of the French to all the sovereigns and heads of independent States in Europe, inviting them to participate in a Congress of Nations for the purpose of digesting some plan that shall compose existing discussions on the Continent.

This circular has been addressed to the Governments of England, Russia, Austria, Prussia, Spain, Italy, Portugal, Bavaria, Wurttemberg, Hanover, Saxony, the Germanic Confederation, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, Turkey, Belgium, Holland, Greece, and the Papal States, being twenty in all. It will thus be seen that the Germanic States, in their several and collective capacities, will count for seven votes (or one-third of the whole number) in all decisions which may be reached by the Congress, should it be held.

M. P. Gaillardet, the intelligent Paris correspondent to the New York *Courier des Etats-Unis*, in his last letter to that journal, expresses the opinion that if England, Austria, and Russia shall each refuse to accept the Emperor's invitation, his project will fall to the ground. But if England and Austria shall abstain, while Russia and Prussia give in their adhesion to the plan, it is thought that they would form, with Italy, Spain, Portugal, Saxony, Sweden, Denmark, and Holland, and other minor Powers, a tribunal sufficiently strong in numbers and weight to meet the requirements of the occasion; and that France would agree to abide by its awards.

Whether the proposed Congress shall ever be held or not, it is admitted on all hands that its mere suggestion marks an epoch in the history of Europe. Other French monarchs—a Henry IV, a Louis XIV, and a Napoleon I.—have in like manner essayed a remodelling of the map of Europe, but always by means of war as the primary agency. As M. Gaillardet says, Napoleon III. is the first who has sought to reach the same ends by the resorts of peace. Hitherto such Congresses in Europe have followed war and not preceded them. And their decrees have been "the law of the strongest imposed on the vanquished, who endured but did not accept it." By convoking a Congress before war, the present Emperor of the French has departed from the traditions of the past, and sought to substitute reason for force, peace accepted instead of peace imposed. "The idea is grand," says M. Gaillardet, "but I fear it is more philosophical than practical, and that it will remain nothing more than a dream, in spite of present indications, which represent almost all the Sovereigns as disposed to accept, in principle, the proposition of the Emperor."

It will be remembered that the Emperor proposes by this Congress to reconcile "the rights of Sovereignty with the legitimate aspirations of the people." What are these "aspirations" as to-day known to the world? The same writer briefly recapitulates them as follows:

"Poland aspires to recover her independence; Hungary aspires to recover her self-government; Venice aspires to unite with the rest of Italy; Rome aspires to rid herself of the temporal power of the Pope, and France aspires to enter again within her natural boundary of the Rhine. To sanction the *status quo* would be to aggravate it, and, however conciliatory it may be, I do not believe that Napoleon III. will solemnly renounce, in the name of France, her aspirations in the direction of the Rhine. Instead of a crowning this would be an abdication, and the triumph would be turned to a defeat. Unless he expects to astonish Europe, and especially France, the first opening he shall make on this subject will extort cries from Prussia and all Germany. Russia and Austria will claim in like manner, so far as they are concerned, unless more than sufficient compensation be offered them, and these cannot be found except at the expense of the Turkish Empire, which will be reduced to one fourth its size or to nothing. England is no more willing to see Turkey touched than Prussia, and is only moderately disposed, for her part, to restore Gibraltar to Spain and Malta to Italy.

"A European re-adjustment cannot be effected save at the expense of certain Powers, and force alone can compass this end. It is one of those European operations which are performed by iron and not by words. Such, at least, is my opinion. Europe will be re-adjusted by war or not at all."

THE UNION ADVANCE IN TEXAS.

The correspondent of the Boston Journal, writing from Annapolis on the 18th ultimo, gives some particulars of the expedition to Corpus Christi.

Gen. Banks left Point Isabel on the 16th, with a fleet of war transports, escorted by the gunboat Montgomery, and arrived in the 17th off Corpus Christi Pass. Finding the water on the bar too shallow for the vessels to cross, the troops were landed on Mustang Island. The next morning the gunboat opened upon the battery erected to defend the pass, while a portion of the troops succeeded in getting in the rear of the enemy, who then displayed a flag of truce and surrendered at discretion. Their battery consisted of three twenty-four pounders and an eight-inch sea howitzer. The force of the garrison consisted of one company of regular artillery and two companies of drafted Texas militia, in all not over a hundred and fifty men.

The writer adds that the expedition of Gen. Banks has thus far been perfectly successful. Not a man has been killed or wounded; the only loss has been five men drowned, and this accident was caused by a positive disobedience of orders.

The following official dispatches from Gen. Banks and his Chief of Staff have been received:

BROWNVILLE, TEXAS, NOV. 9, 1863.
His Excellency A. LINCOLN, President.

Sir: I am in occupation of Brazos Island, Fort Isabel, and Brownville. My men are in good health, and the revolutionaries have been driven from the Government of Tamaulipas. The first was adverse to the interests of Mexico and the United States. Everything is now as favorable as could be desired.

N. P. BANKS,
Major General Commanding.

NEW ORLEANS, (LA.) NOVEMBER 20, 1863.
Major Gen. H. W. HALL, General in Chief.

I have just received intelligence that Corpus Christi, Texas, is in possession of our forces.

C. P. STONE,
Brig. Gen. and Chief of Staff.

NEW ORLEANS, (LA.) NOVEMBER 20, 1863.
Major Gen. H. W. HALL, General in Chief.

GENERAL: AFFAIRS, TEXAS, was taken by our forces on the 17th instant. One hundred prisoners and three guns captured.

C. P. STONE,
Brig. Gen. and Chief of Staff.

MARYLAND CONGRESSMEN.

Governor Bradford, of Maryland, has issued his proclamation declaring that John A. Creswell, Edwin H. Webster, Henry Winter Davis, Francis Thomas, and Benjamin G. Harris have been duly elected to represent the State in the next Congress, and that Elias J. Hall and Levin E. Straugh have been chosen Commissioners of Public Works.

MOVEMENT OF THE POTOMAC ARMY.

The Army of the Potomac has made an extensive reconnaissance since the last issue of our weekly paper, of which the following extracts from letters of army corps, and the incidents up to Sunday morning last, subsequently to that time there was no fighting of consequence, and the object of the movement being, it may be presumed, been accomplished, the army retraced its steps and yesterday recrossed the Rapid-Ann to its former position.

THE FORWARD MOVEMENT.

All day on Wednesday the weather was lowering and the prospects for an advance appeared very slim. At night the clouds scattered and the moon and stars showed brightly. The air grew cold, and last night instructions came to be ready to move on the morning at seven o'clock. All was bustle and preparation.

Thursday morning dawned bright and clear and cold. The advance moved early and the cavalry soon crossed the Rapid-Ann, but the rebels had left their works and retired, without it now became the duty of the cavalry to ascertain. The rebel pickets were withdrawn a little after midnight on Wednesday night.

The programme, as carried out for the Second Corps, Gen. Warren, to cross at Germania Ford and take the road to Orange Court-House via Robertson's Tavern. The Third Corps, Gen. French, was to cross at Jacob's Mills Ford, and take position on the right of the Second Corps. The Fifth Corps, Gen. Sigel, was to cross at Culpeper Ford, move on toward the Fredericksburg plank road, and form a junction with the Second Corps on its right at the forks of the road at Robertson's Tavern. The Sixth Corps, Gen. Sedgwick, was to cross at the Third Corps at Jacob's Mills Ford, and the First Corps, Gen. Newton, with the reserve artillery and wagon trains, to follow the Fifth Corps across Culpeper Ford, the wagons to be parked at Richardsville, about fifteen miles south from Culpeper, and the First Corps to follow.

This programme was fully carried out, the crossings being made without opposition. The water was about waist-high, and the men forded the river. While on the march the columns were halted, and the telegrams and orders were received. The weather was very disagreeable, and the air was darkened with clouds thrown up by officers and men, and resolute with the cheers of the mighty host. This announcement only increased the spirits of the men, and their desire to meet the enemy were loudly expressed; but, alas! no enemy could be found.

CONTINUED ADVANCE ON FRIDAY.

At eight o'clock on Friday morning Gen. Meade and staff left the north side to establish a next headquarters near Robertson's Tavern, on the main road leading to Orange Court-House, fifteen miles distant.

Gen. Warren's corps reached Robertson's Tavern at 11 o'clock. M. M. meeting the enemy's skirmishers several miles east of that place, and driving them forward half a mile beyond the Tavern, where our troops were formed in line of battle, and skirmishing commenced. A vista of road for two miles toward Orange Court-House opened to view, in which our troops were gathered watching their movements. On the right of the road, the rebels were concealed, and occasionally sent a shot into our line, until the firing became quite sharp on both sides. Lieut. Col. Hesser, of the 73d Pennsylvania, formerly Baxter's Zouave, was killed soon after the formation of our skirmish line. His regiment immediately charged and recovered his body.

During the skirmishing in the center, at Robertson's Tavern, heavy cannonading was heard on the right and the Fifth Corps bring on the left in the vicinity of Hope Church, and the Third, supported by the Sixth, on the right. Gregg's cavalry division on the left had come up with the enemy's skirmishers several miles to the east of Hope Church, and drove them handsomely to that point where a portion of Hill's Corps was stationed. Here three regiments of Gregg's division dismounted and gallantly held the enemy in check until the arrival of the Fifth Corps, when our troops, after a sharp skirmish, drove the enemy from his line and succeeded in forming a junction with our center at Robertson's Tavern on the night of Friday, November 27th. Our position on the left has not been fully ascertained up to this time, (Saturday morning, 28th,) but it is supposed to be light.

On the right, Gen. French, supported by Gen. Russell's brigade of the Sixth Corps, met the enemy four miles to the right of the Orange Court-House, and a sharp engagement ensued which lasted till dark, when our troops overpowered by greatly superior numbers, gradually fell back a short distance. The troops opposed to the Third Corps were those of Ewell, now of Early, whose strength is estimated at 21,000. Our loss in the Third Corps is variously given from 500 to 900 in killed and wounded. Gen. Custer, commanding the cavalry division of Kilpatrick, crossed the river yesterday, at Raccoon and Morton's Ford, and had several unimportant skirmishes with the enemy. No reports have yet been received at Gen. Pleasanton's headquarters.

Some of Stuart's men made a dash on the rear of the Fifth Corps trains, destroying about twenty of our wagons.

FIGHT OF THE THIRD CORPS ON FRIDAY.

Rumors were rife on Friday night that Gen. French had met with disaster; that he had been driven back with the loss of one thousand men killed and wounded; had lost several hundred prisoners, and finally that he was cut off by the enemy and was unable to form a junction at Robertson's Tavern. As he had no orders to do so, and, which, happily, proved materially incorrect.

In obedience to orders, the Third Corps followed by the Sixth Corps, on the afternoon of Thursday, the 26th, crossed the Rapid-Ann at Jacob's Mills, with no opposition except that of a few rebels. Our position on the left was at the forks of the road leading to Robertson's Tavern, and the Sixth Corps followed the road leading to Morton's Ford, a few miles above, when they took a road to the left in order to strike the continuation of the road from Culpeper to Robertson's Tavern.

On Thursday night they rested near Jones's House, and yesterday morning continued their march to effect a junction with Gen. Warren's corps. Gen. French's division of the 3d was in the advance, and as the head of the column reached a small creek it was greeted with a volley from a line of rebel skirmishers.

The first brigade of the second division was thrown forward into line, with the First Massachusetts deployed as skirmishers, supported by the first and third divisions of the First. The First Massachusetts advanced through a dense thicket, and after pushing the rebels back a mile and a half to the vicinity of Mile Run, when the enemy, strengthening his line, gradually forced back our line. Skirmishing continued until half-past three P. M., when the enemy, with shouts and yells, charged our first line, consisting of French's division, the right of which fell back in some confusion, but soon rallied, and, with the aid of one section of Randolph's First Rhode Island Battery and Battery K of the Fourth United States, which poured volleys of grape and canister into the advancing columns of the enemy, consisting of Johnson's and a part of Rhode's divisions of Ewell's corps, twice in succession gallantly repulsed the enemy, who were in each instance driven back in a perfect rout.

The fight ceased at dark. The Third bivouacked on the first of the junction of the roads above mentioned, six miles from Culpeper. Our loss in killed and wounded probably amounts to not less than 350.

With such haste did the rebels retreat that they left behind all of their dead, the ground being literally covered with them. Our proportion of killed in the fight was very small, and an inspection of the bodies of the rebels led to the conclusion that their casualties far exceeded ours. But one brigade of the Sixth Corps was engaged, that of Gen. Russell, famous for the brilliant capture at Rappahannock Station.

On learning trustworthy details of this engagement of the Third Corps, the whole aspect of the affair, instead of being disastrous, exhibits a success on our part in repulsing twice in succession the attacks of the enemy, with a loss to them of at least seven or eight hundred in killed and wounded. About one hundred prisoners were taken by Gen. French's corps.

THE FIGHT ON SATURDAY.

Gen. Meade advanced his headquarters early this (Saturday) morning to Robertson's Tavern, the enemy having fallen back some two miles. About noon, it having become apparent that the enemy had retired to the ridge just above a little stream known as Mine Run, our headquarters were again moved up some two miles farther, to the northeastward, to the high ridge occupied as our advance artillery position.

The enemy's immediate rear base or centre is at the point where the pike runs forth from Culpeper to Robertson's Tavern, and the distance from the Forks of the Orange Court-House to Fredericksburg, the locality being called Verderville. The whole section of country hereabouts goes under the general name of the Wilderness, but to-day's fighting was more correctly designated as having occurred at Mine Run.

Yesterday (Friday) our extreme right extended north to the Rapid-Ann and our left, southerly near or quite to the Gordonsville and Fredericksburg pike, but it became apparent very early this morning that the enemy was resorting to its old tactics of hurling his entire strength upon our center.

At the outset A. P. Hill was far up to our right, and Ewell's Corps swung from our front around to Chancellorsville, with his cavalry pickets close into Fredericksburg, and his infantry close into the town. The hill was now being gained, and the rebels were rapidly driven in to our front. This, of course, required a concentration of our forces, and today the enemy's irregular line of yesterday is closing in on either side of the main body of the army.

The morning opened with a rainstorm, but nevertheless the whole army was on the advance at an early hour. The Third Corps, which crossed the Rapid-Ann at Jacob's

Mills, and was engaged yesterday, six miles from Locust Grove, on the morning of the 27th, the Sixth Corps, which on the left of the Sixth; the Second retained its position, while the Fifth deployed from its first station on the left to Locust Grove as the reserve of the army.

Brisk skirmishing commenced as our line reached a point a mile and a half to the west of Locust Point. Our forces pushed steadily onward, however, driving the enemy's skirmishers, and hastening their retreat by an occasional shell from our batteries, to which the guns of the enemy did not reply.

The rain continued to fall at intervals, but still the troops pressed forward and the skirmishing still went on as before, the rebel line gradually falling back until it had reached the western bank of Mine Run, two and a half miles from the Tavern, and a short distance from Old Verderville. Here the line of the enemy was broken, and the passage of the passage of the run was had. Earthworks and abatis were visible on the clearing beyond, and Gen. Meade accordingly disposed his forces along a densely wooded crest of hills east of the run.

Owing to the difficulty of moving artillery and even infantry through the woods on either side of the run, the time elapsed before the formation of our line. Night soon came, and beyond the firing of the pickets and an occasional shell thrown from our lines, nothing of importance has transpired.

The rebel line of earthworks in our front abandoned by them last night were of hasty construction, yet owing to the peculiar topography of the line were quite formidable barriers to the advance of our skirmishing.

As evidence of the indifference of the enemy amounting to a truce, it may be stated that they left their dead unburied in full view, when they must have had abundant opportunity to have buried them had they so desired. Your correspondent saw the blackened corpse of one of their sharpshooters lying half immersed in the mud just by the roadside where they traveled. A still more execrable barbarism was enacted on yesterday's battlefield in front of the Third Corps. There not only their dead were unburied, but their wounded were buried by them last night, lying in the water and mud where they had lain all night, willfully abandoned by those who led the poor wretches into battle.

THE POSITION ON SUNDAY.

This (Sunday) morning breaks with cloudy sky and cold, raw, east wind. Our forces are again victorious, the whole line under cover of the darkness, last night and constructed bridges over Mill Run brook, and our artillery protects the line. The enemy has also constructed a considerable line of earthworks, and have seven heavy guns in position in full view.

The Fifth Corps, which was the reserve of yesterday, has moved out to the front and taken the place of the Second, while Gen. Warren has swung around to the left to execute one of those important movements where his well-known sagacity, dash, and daring will be put to one of the severest tests.

Owing to the marshy ravine and Mine Run stream at the base of the long ridge occupied by the enemy their position is not so strong as it might be, and as is their work, they have improved every moment in throwing up earthworks along the entire crest.

Considerable picket firing has been kept up on both sides this morning, and more or less random shooting through the night, but the artillery has thus far remained quiet.

The enemy has husbanded his artillery ammunition throughout, scarcely daring to reply to any one of our many compliments of the kind thus far.

It is impossible to say how the present expectation is that the grand battle will open about 3 o'clock this afternoon.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE COUNTRY.

No one unacquainted with this section of the country can conceive of the difficulties this army has to surmount. With the exception of here and there a clearing, the whole face of the country is thickly covered with oak and pine, and so compactly that for miles at some points it is next to impossible to march through it on foot. Through this dense thicket there are blind roads just wide enough for one wagon to succeed between the marching columns; thus some guide can pass through these woods and not get lost without the aid of a compass. As far from one pick road, the Orange and Fredericksburg plank road, and the Orange and Fredericksburg Pike which intersect at the base of the ridge, and the Orange and Fredericksburg Pike, there is no other means of traversing the country, and the reader can imagine some of the difficulties this army has had to encounter during the last three days; and these woods, when the army came here, were filled with regular and irregular cavalry between the marching columns; thus some idea may be formed of the difficulties of the country, and the names of the members of the army.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

The Raleigh (N. C.) Standard claims that eight out of ten of the members of the rebel Congress elect from that State are conservative, in favor of peace and the submission and return of the State to the Union. Those of them, three in number, who announced themselves in favor of peace on any terms, and who were most severe in their animadversions of the rebel administration, are stated to have received the largest majorities. The conservative candidates also received a majority of the soldiers' vote. The names of the members elect are given in the Richmond Enquirer of the 23d instant as follows:

First District—Hon. W. H. Smith, re-elected.
Second District—Hon. J. R. Edgerton, re-elected.
Third District—Dr. J. T. Leach, re-elected.
Fourth District—Lieut. Thomas C. Fuller, new member.
Fifth District—Capt. Joseph Turner, new member.
Sixth District—Hon. J. A. Gilmer, new member.
Seventh District—Hon. J. C. Ransom, new member.
Eighth District—Dr. J. C. Ransom, new member.
Ninth District—B. S. Gaither, re-elected.
Tenth District—Gen. G. W. Logan, new member.

THE TOTAL VOTE OF NEW YORK.

Nearly six hundred thousand votes were polled in the State of New York at the late election, being only three thousand less than last year. The vote in the several districts was larger than for two years past, while in the cities there was a decrease. The vote given for Secretary of State is as follows:

For Mr. Depew, Republican	314,473
For Mr. St. John, Democrat	284,937
Republican majority	29,536
Total vote of the State	599,379
The total vote less than last year	3,167
The Democratic loss since last year	21,712
Republican gain	18,545

THE DEMOCRATIC VOTE OF OHIO.

Those who think that the late vote in Ohio indicates any diminution of strength of the Democratic organization will be somewhat surprised to peruse the following table of votes given for Democratic Governors in Ohio for the last ten years:

Governor McMillan	1853	133,000
Governor Medill	1855	131,000
Henry B. Payne	1857	159,000
Rufus P. Ramsey	1859	171,000
Hugh J. Jewett	1861	150,000
C. L. Vallandigham	1863	157,000

EXILE OF A MILITARY OFFICER.

Washington Correspondence of the New York Times.

The army and the country at large will be astonished to hear of the fate, shot out of the War Department like a ball out of a cloud, upon Major N. H. McLean, the nephew of the late Justice McLean, of the United States Supreme Court. He is known everywhere as the Chief of Gen. Burnside's Staff in General's army, and as the General's assistant and indispensable right-hand man. He is the assistant Adjutant General of the Department of the Ohio. In the Peninsula campaign he was Chief of Gen. McClellan's Staff in reality. He is as thoroughly loyal as any man in America. Superstition proof of this can be brought. Before the war he declined a promotion to the rank of lieutenant-colonel by the State of Virginia, expressly for the reason that the culminating slavery excitement threatened to embroil that State with the Federal Government, and the opportunity for a promotion would be arrayed against her. Now it was the misfortune of this accomplished officer and undoubted patriot to be selected by one Edgar Konkle, of Cincinnati, as the object of an intensely personal and malicious campaign of calumny and the opportunity for a promotion would be arrayed against her. He actually followed the Major McLean in a newspaper as an official "notoriously loyal," basing the imputations and outrageous charges on the fact that the Major did not vote for the Union candidates at the recent Ohio election. The Major answered this strange attack by showing that he was not a citizen of Ohio, and therefore had no right to vote in that State. Unabashed by this reply, which should have been stunning, Konkle assailed Major McLean again in the newspaper, and, inciting his fanatical followers, he petitioned a petition addressed to Secretary Stanton, setting forth that McLean was notoriously "seceder" in his sympathies, and demanding his removal from office. And with his tremendous industry he procured signatures to the petition—some of them of gentlemen who knew better than to sign it. The document was forwarded to the War Department secretly. Immediately on its receipt Secretary Stanton sent an order to Cincinnati releasing Major McLean from duty, and directing him to report in person and without delay to some volunteer. Brother General at Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory!

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Scotia has passed Cape Race with Liverpool dates of the 23d ultimo.

The British Parliament stands prorogued to the 13th of January.

The answer of the English Government to the proposed Congress of Napoleon has been delivered. It does not announce an unqualified acceptance, but seeks for information as to the precise points proposed for discussion. A further communication between the two Governments relative to this subject may be expected.

The Papal Government has given its assent to the proposed Congress, and the reply of Prussia was expected on the 21st. It is believed that a majority of the replies will seek for information as to the programme of the proposed convention. It is vaguely rumored that Napoleon III. has invited the King of Belgium to draw up the programme.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times asserts as his belief that the prospect of a meeting of the proposed Congress of Powers is losing ground daily. The Times continues to show in its editorials the shortness of the scheme.

The English journals are generally quiet with regard to American affairs. The London Times is of the opinion that America has rapidly settled into a normal state of war, and that an early peace seems to be hopeless.

The arguments in the Alexandria case are still progressing. The Attorney General, on the 20th, concluded his argument in favor of a new trial, with a warm eulogium upon the decisions in the American courts on cases of this character, deeming them honorable to the jurisprudence of this country. The Solicitor General commenced his argument for the Crown on the 21st.

Successful experiments have been made at Shoeburyness with the great Armstrong gun, shot and shell weighing 555 pounds have been thrown.

It is reported in Paris that the Spanish Government supports the candidature of Maximilian to the Mexican Crown.

A bill has been submitted to the French Council for supplementary credits of ninety-one millions of francs to meet the expenses of the Mexican campaign.

The Monitor and other French journals are treating, in accordance with official instructions, the affairs of Poland in milder tones, and the Monitor now only publishes the Russian version of events.

The decree of amnesty issued by the Italian Government is both liberal and comprehensive in its terms.

The Upper House of the Prussian Parliament has voted an address to the King by a vote of 62 to 50.

The citizens of Helsingfors-Schleswig had held a meeting near Hamburg, and voted an address to Prince Augustenborg, inviting him to place himself at the head of the people.

A great fire had occurred at Portugal destroying the Municipal Chambers and numerous other buildings. Several lives were lost.

Sweden is making naval preparations of a warlike character.

The advices from Japan are unfavorable. Satsuma and other provinces are preparing for war.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—The circulars report the sales of the week 29,000 bales, and declined 1d. and, for some descriptions, 1 1/2d. The sales for the week were 12,000 bales, and to exporters 5,000 bales. The sales on the day of departure (Friday) amounted to 4,000 bales. The following are the authorized quotations for the week ending Nov. 27th: Mohair, 37 1/2; Upland, 27. The stock of cotton in market is 255,000 bales.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—Liverpool Breadstuffs market is firm. Richard, Spence & Co., and Wakefield, Nash & Co. report flour steady. Wheat firm at 8s. 4d. and 8s. 6d. and 8s. 8d. and 8s. 10d. and 8s. 12d. and 8s. 14d. and 8s. 16d. and 8s. 18d. and 8s. 20d. and 8s. 22d. and 8s. 24d. and 8s. 26d. and 8s. 28d. and 8s. 30d. and 8s. 32d. and 8s. 34d. and 8s. 36d. and 8s. 38d. and 8s. 40d. and 8s. 42d. and 8s. 44d. and 8s. 46d. and 8s. 48d. and 8s. 50d. and 8s. 52d. and 8s. 54d. and 8s. 56d. and 8s. 58d. and 8s. 60d. and 8s. 62d. and 8s. 64d. and 8s. 66d. and 8s. 68d. and 8s. 70d. and 8s. 72d. and 8s. 74d. and 8s. 76d. and 8s. 78d. and 8s. 80d. and 8s. 82d. and 8s. 84d. and 8s. 86d. and 8s. 88d. and 8s. 90d. and 8s. 92d. and 8s. 94d. and 8s. 96d. and 8s. 98d. and 8s. 100d. and 8s. 102d. and 8s. 104d. and 8s. 106d. and 8s. 108d. and 8s. 110d. and 8s. 112d. and 8s. 114d. and 8s. 116d. and 8s. 118d. and 8s. 120d. and 8s. 122d. and 8s. 124d. and 8s. 126d. and 8s. 128d. and 8s. 130d. and 8s. 132d. and 8s. 134d. and 8s. 136d. and 8s. 138d. and 8s. 140d. and 8s. 142d. and 8s. 144d. and 8s. 146d. and 8s. 148d. and 8s. 150d. and 8s. 152d. and 8s. 154d. and 8s. 156d. and 8s. 158d. and 8s. 160d. and 8s. 162d. and 8s. 164d. and 8s. 166d. and 8s. 168d. and 8s. 170d. and 8s. 172d. and 8s. 174d. and 8s. 176d. and 8s. 178d. and 8s. 180d. and 8s. 182d. and 8s. 184d. and 8s. 186d. and 8s. 188d. and 8s. 190d. and 8s. 192d. and 8s. 194d. and 8s. 196d. and 8s. 198d. and 8s. 200d. and 8s. 202d. and 8s. 204d. and 8s. 206d. and 8s. 208d. and 8s. 210d. and 8s. 212d. and 8s. 214d. and 8s. 216d. and 8s. 218d. and 8s. 220d. and 8s. 222d. and 8s. 224d. and 8s. 226d. and 8s. 228d. and 8s. 230d. and 8s. 232d. and 8s. 234d. and 8s. 236d. and 8s. 238d. and 8s. 240d. and 8s. 242d. and 8s. 244d. and 8s. 246d. and 8s. 248d. and 8s. 250d. and 8s. 252d. and 8s. 254d. and 8s. 256d. and 8s. 258d. and 8s. 260d. and 8s. 262d. and 8s. 264d. and 8s. 266d. and 8s. 268d. and 8s. 270d. and 8s. 272d. and 8s. 274d. and 8s. 276d. and 8s. 278d. and 8s. 280d. and 8s. 282d. and 8s. 284d. and 8s. 286d. and 8s. 288d. and 8s. 290d. and 8s. 292d. and 8s. 294d. and 8s. 296d. and 8s. 298d. and 8s. 300d. and 8s. 302d. and 8s. 304d. and 8s. 306d. and 8s. 308d. and 8s. 310d. and 8s. 312d. and 8s. 314d. and 8s. 316d. and 8s. 318d. and 8s. 320d. and 8s. 322d. and 8s. 324d. and 8s. 326d. and 8s. 328d. and 8s. 330d. and 8s. 332d. and 8s. 334d. and 8s. 336d. and 8s. 338d. and 8s. 340d. and 8s. 342d. and 8s. 344d. and 8s. 346d. and 8s. 348d. and 8s. 350d. and 8s. 352d. and 8s. 354d. and 8s. 356d. and 8s. 358d. and 8s. 360d. and 8s. 362d. and 8s. 364d. and 8s. 366d. and 8s. 368d. and 8s. 370d. and 8s. 372d. and 8s. 374d. and 8s. 376d. and 8s. 378d. and 8s. 380d. and 8s. 382d. and 8s. 384d. and 8s. 386d. and 8s. 388d. and 8s. 390d. and 8s. 392d. and 8s. 394d. and 8s. 396d. and 8s. 398d. and 8s. 400d. and 8s. 402d. and 8s. 404d. and 8s. 406d. and 8s. 408d. and 8s. 410d. and 8s. 412d. and 8s. 414d. and 8s. 416d. and 8s. 418d. and 8s. 420d. and 8s. 422d. and 8s. 424d. and 8s. 426d. and 8s. 428d. and 8s. 430d. and 8s. 432d. and 8s. 434d. and 8s. 436d. and 8s. 438d. and 8s. 440d. and 8s. 442d. and 8s. 444d. and 8s. 446d. and 8s. 448d. and 8s. 450d. and 8s. 452d. and 8s. 454d. and 8s. 456d. and 8s. 458d. and 8s. 460d. and 8s. 462d. and 8s. 464d. and 8s. 466d. and 8s. 468d. and 8s. 470d. and 8s. 472d. and 8s. 474d. and 8s. 476d. and 8s. 478d. and 8s. 480d. and 8s. 482d. and 8s. 484d. and 8s. 486d. and 8s. 488d. and 8s. 490d. and 8s. 492d. and 8s. 494d. and 8s. 496d. and 8s. 498d. and 8s. 500d. and 8s. 502d. and 8s. 504d. and 8s. 506d. and 8s. 508d. and 8s. 510d. and 8s. 512d. and 8s. 514d. and 8s. 516d. and 8s. 518d. and 8s. 520d. and 8s. 522d. and 8s. 524d. and 8s. 526d. and 8s. 528d. and 8s. 530d. and 8s. 532d. and 8s. 534d. and 8s. 536d. and 8s. 538d. and 8s. 540d. and 8s. 542d. and 8s. 544d. and 8s. 546d. and 8s. 548d. and 8s. 550d. and 8s. 552d. and 8s. 554d. and 8s. 556d. and 8s. 558d. and 8s. 560d. and 8s. 562d. and 8s. 564d. and 8s. 566d. and 8s. 568d. and 8s. 570d. and 8s. 572d. and 8s. 574d. and 8s. 576d. and 8s. 578d. and 8s. 580d. and 8s. 582d. and 8s. 584d. and 8s. 586d. and 8s. 588d. and 8s. 590d. and 8s. 592d. and 8s. 594d. and 8s. 596d. and 8s. 598d. and 8s. 600d. and 8s. 602d. and 8s. 604d. and 8s. 606d. and 8s. 608d. and 8s. 610d. and 8s. 612d. and 8s. 614d. and 8s. 616d. and 8s. 618d. and 8s. 620d. and 8s. 622d. and 8s. 624d. and 8s. 626d. and 8s. 628d. and 8s. 630d. and 8s. 632d. and 8s. 634d. and 8s. 636d. and 8s. 638d. and 8s. 640d. and 8s. 642d. and